Minutes for the Insect Control Planning Meeting
Ogden, Utah, February 6-7, 1961

The following persons attended full time:

Ashley	Dean Rowland, Gene Kuhns, Hoyle Sorenson, Garland Toland
Bridger	William Deshler, Edward Osmond
Targhee	Ulrich Zuberbuhler, Charles Ohs, Joe Knotwell
Teton	Ernest Hirsch, John Seveyka
Wasatch	Theodore Koskella, Richard Anderson, Donald Howell, Jules Droz, Wayne Higdon
R.O.	Paul Grossenbach, Galen Trostle, Donis Owen

The following persons attended part time.

R. O.	Murten Hiett, Richard Washburn, Raymond Connelly
Salt Lake Shop	Marvin Seddon
Boise Shop	Ralph Anderson

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the scope of effort, the financing of prospects, the need for correlation of men and equipment, the desirability of contracting treating, insecticide needs, work standards, reorganization and other current problems.

The highlights and decisions reached at this meeting were as follows:

Opening remarks - Grossenbach

1. The region will have 13 control projects during C. Y. 1961.

2. The region has been informally notified of the allotment of $611,000 for spring work in F. Y. 1961

3. The region was also informed that they can expect to be financed for the full amount, or nearly the full amount requested for projects for the first half of F. Y. 1962. This amount is $998,000.

4. Forests should plan on an increase of R.O. general service deductions of approximately 3% or a total of 5 or 6 percent from project funds.

5. All mountain pine beetle control forests should cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Bridger National Forest spruce beetle control project, mainly in terms of manpower and equipment.

6. All forests should make close appraisals of the advantages which might be gained by ordering ready mixed insecticide.

7. All the projects must take positive action to improve work standards.

8. It is contemplated that the reorganization of the detection-evaluation branch from the station to the Division of Timber Management will be completed by July 1, 1961. Detection reports should be sent to the regional forester. The forests must take an active part in detection in order for the detection system to be fully effective. Aerial detection cannot do all.

Discussion Points

Land Ownership and Cooperative Projects

1. The Ashley has notified the Indian Agency about the mountain pine beetle infestation in their lodgepole stands in the Bear Wallow area. There is a good chance that the Indian Agency may finance for a cooperative project.

2. The Wasatch mountain pine beetle infestation is on both state and private lands intermixed with national forest lands. In order for the state to furnish funds in Utah a bill must be passed by the state legislature. The Wasatch should approach both Utah and Wyoming State people in an effort to secure a cooperative agreement for the $27,000 needed for treating on state and private land. The $27,000 does not include treatment of UPRR lands which are being handled separately.

3. The Targhee National Forest asked if a firmer policy concerning cooperative projects on private land could be obtained. When infestations on private lands threaten forest timber and the owner will not cooperate should we treat on private lands? The answer to this will depend upon our evaluation of the threat to national forest lands. Amendments will clarify procedure but policy will be flexible because of different conditions.

Supplies and Equipment

1. Insecticide

If ready mixed insecticide is used storage will be a problem.

If kept over 1 year emulsifier may need to be added to mixed ethylene dibromide (EDB) after over-winter storage. Mixed concentrates should be tested before using.

Orders for EDB, emulsifier, or EDB emulsifiable concentrate (ready mix) should be sent to P&S through Timber Management by program schedule date. Transportation distances and delivery points by dates should be included on orders. When calculating orders the forests can use the following formulas:

Number of trees x 3 lbs. EDB = pounds EDB needed
50 gal. drum of EDB = 900 pounds
30 gal. drum of EDB = 500 pounds

Number of trees x .5 lbs. Wasco x 310 = pounds emulsifier needed

Number of trees x .779 gals. fuel oil = gals. fuel oil needed

Number of trees x .1 gal. emulsifiable concentrate = gal. concentrate needed

The corrosion inhibitor "epichlorohydrin" should be added to mixed insecticides when planning over-winter storage.

Storage or delivery points may have to be accessible to large tankers used by insecticide contractors.

Agitation of large quantities of ready mixed concentrate will still be necessary before filling 5 gal. jeep cans and before use in the field.

The Teton National Forest indicated they would prefer "EDB emulsifiable concentrate."

The Wasatch National Forest would like bids on different types of mix and components separately.

It was suggested that old EDB drums might be used for storage of ready mix delivered in bulk.

The Wasatch and Uinta have a large number of empty drums on hand.

The Bridger National Forest would like some literature on EDB for I&E purposes.

EDB mixed with water begins to jell when day-time temperatures drop below 35° F. In pure form EDB solidifies at about 40° F.

2. Other Supplies and Treating Equipment

The Teton National Forest would like to obtain 5 gal. jeep cans on loan or transfer from other units.

A trial unit of the small power spray pump being developed by Arcadia Equipment Development Center may be available by May 1961. This unit, if successful should reduce manpower needs in the field but it will probably not be available in quantity until 1962 or later.

Stirrup pumps are the best pump available now for bark beetle projects.

Timber Management will welcome any suggestions or ideas for new or different pumping units, better methods of operation, or treating techniques.

Timber Management will determine how many stirrup pumps are surplus in the region.

It was suggested that section type spray rods might be used in place of the telescope type rod. Dick Anderson reported that rods made from 3 sections broke at the joints.

The Bridger National Forest cannot hope for much help in the way of treating equipment from the Wasatch and Ashley except during mid summer months.

Camps and Camp Needs

1. The Wasatch National Forest has some prefabricated tent camps obtained from Hill Air Force Base. More may be available. They are willing to loan these to the Bridger.

2. The Ashley National Forest will need the buildings and equipment at the Cold Springs camp for other projects.

3. It is possible that parts or all of the Wolf Creek camp can be moved to the Bridger. Trostle will check with the Uinta.

4. The chance of dual use of the Wasatch house trailers on the Bridger is not advisable, because the trailers are not in condition to stand two moves and too much moving time and cost is involved.

Organization

1. The Bridger National Forest needs help on planning.

2. The logical approach is for Bridger to build up a 150 man permanent crew and the Wasatch National Forest to supply them with 200 men with vehicles and treating equipment during the Wasatch nontreating period.

3. The forest sending the men will pay the men driving the loan equipment. The exchange should take place at the end of a pay period on Friday if possible.

4. The Ashley wants 5 detailers - 3 project camp leaders
   2 project clerks

5. The Wasatch needs detailers, but is not sure of needs at this time other than one older man to supervise the contract crews.

6. The Teton needs 12 detailers - 1 Project leader
   2 Crew leaders
   9 Contract crew checkers, foresters or forestry aids desired

7. The Bridger is not sure of detailer needs at this time, except they would like to obtain a project staff man as soon as possible.

8. When men are exchanged between forests as between Wasatch and Bridger, they should go as a complete unit, when possible, (crews with overhead).

9. It is not likely that the total number of detailers requested can be obtained in the region.

Transportation

1. The Wasatch would like to have 3 more tank trucks. The Bridger and Ashley would also like one on each forest. Timber Managment will check.

2. There will not be sufficient Forest Service vehicles available to supply all needs, therefore, some rental equipment will have to be obtained.

3. The forests should send detailed lists of their vehicle needs to Timber Management with alternate types of equipment where possible. Indicate on the list.

4. The Targhee can handle their own vehicle needs.

5. The Teton requested vehicles as follows: - 4 pickups
   4 IH all wheel drive pickups

6. The Wasatch will need about 50 vehicles.

7. The Bridger did not submit a list at this time.

8. The Ashley asked for the following vehicles:

4 - pickups 3/4 ton
4 - all wheel drive jeeps
2 - stake trucks 2 ton or 4 ton dump trucks
2 - pickups 1/2 ton
3 - carryalls

9. The Wasatch asked for the following tractors:

3 - TD-25 or D-9
6 - Eimcos
1 - D-8
1 - D-7

10. During the past season the Wasatch contracted all their horses from one contractor. The contractor furnished wranglers, feed, shoes, and care. The Forest Service packers picked up the horses each morning saddled and ready to go. The Forest Service furnished saddles and pads.

11. The Bridger is considering using a helicopter for supply in the wilderness area on their project. It could be used on fire control when needed.

Correlation with Sales Effort and Other Forest Work

1. Insect control projects must be well coordinated with the sales program and other forest activities. This correlation is very important and must be given adequate attention by project leaders, forest timber staff, and rangers.

2. The forests would like to know the possibility of using insect control funds on logging road construction.

3. It was suggested that the Bridger patch cut areas on the Big Bend sale to draw beetles into the slash which could then be burned.

Interdivisional Correlation Aspects

1. Insect control crews are to be called last and released first on fires.

2. The Wasatch will inform all cooperators about burning on "Operation Pushover" and contact the Division of Fire Control for assistance in planning. A fire plan will be submitted to the regional forester.

3. Forests should make good evaluation appraisals of infestations in wilderness areas. Each case will be judged on its own merits.

Maps, Photos, Mosaics, etc.

1. The Bridger wants both quadrangles and photo mosaics for planning.

2. The Ashley will require planimetric maps.

3. The Wasatch reported that planimetric maps are more suitable than photo mosaics for plotting survey data but mosaics are needed also.

Treating Areas

1. Considerable thought and experience is necessary to use trap trees and advice should be obtained from Timber Management or station entomologists.

2. The Bridger is considering treating in the wilderness area on Porcupine Creek. The station entomologists will check this area in the late spring to evaluate the situation.

3. At this time it seemed desirable that the Bridger concentrate their efforts first on the heavier infested areas which lie outside the wilderness area.

4. Washburn informed the Targhee there were defoliators near the bark beetle infestation.

5. The Targhee may have more trees than they can treat with approved funds, but they expect to get some help from the state. The infestation is scattered and they should do a good reconnaissance job before treating to find out if some areas can be by passed.

6. The Teton will contract most of their treating, but it is suggested that forest personnel do the spotting if possible.

Communications

1. The Ashley is the only forest requesting radios. They need SPF and FM radios. The Targhee and Bridger have extra SPF radios. Timber Management will not be involved.

I&E Program

1. The forests must submit I&E plans to the regional forester. These plans should be brief but comprehensive.

2. The forests should send copies of all news articles concerning their control projects to Timber Management.

3. The forests must not let down on the insect control I&E work. The regional forester considers this job highly important.

Safety and Training

1. Good training is necessary for good work standards.

2. The Wasatch has a good booklet on training plans they will loan to other forests.

Other

1. The forests want to know when the station entomologists are flying and ground checking their forests. The entomologists will make more contacts with the forest supervisors.

2. The forests asked if money has been set up for preproject surveys. Timber Management will try to hold funds in full for this purpose.

Schedule of Programming

1. Needs for insecticide, equipment, and detailers are due in the R.O. (TM) on 2/18/61. These figures should be as firm as the forests can make them at this time.

2. Project plans are due in the R.O. 30 days before any project begins.